1,修改地址

- 目的: 能够编写视图,处理修改地址的业务
- 操作流程:
  - 1, 编写子路由(users/urls.py)

```
url(r'^addresses/(?P<address_id>\d+)/$',
    views.AddressUpdateView.as_view()),
```

  - 2,修改地址(users/views.py)

```
class AddressUpdateView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
    def put(self,request,address_id):
        #1,获取参数
        dict_data = json.loads(request.body.decode())
        title = dict_data.get("title")
        receiver = dict_data.get("receiver")
        province_id = dict_data.get("province_id")
        city_id = dict_data.get("city_id")
        district_id = dict_data.get("district_id")
        place = dict_data.get("place")
        mobile = dict_data.get("mobile")
        tel = dict_data.get("tel")
        email = dict_data.get("email")

        #2,校验参数
        if not all([title,receiver,province_id,city_id,district_id,place,mobile,tel,email]):
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("参数不全")

        #3,数据入库
        address = Address.objects.get(id=address_id)
        address.title = title
```

```
        address.receiver = receiver
        address.province_id = province_id
        address.city_id = city_id
        address.district_id = district_id
        address.place = place
        address.mobile = mobile
        address.tel = tel
        address.email = email
        address.save()

        #4,返回响应
        address_dict = {
            "id": address.id,
            "title": address.title,
            "receiver": address.receiver,
            "province": address.province.name,
            "city": address.city.name,
            "district": address.district.name,
            "place": address.place,
            "mobile": address.mobile,
            "tel": address.tel,
            "email": address.email,
        }
        return
http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK,"address":add
ress_dict})
```

2,设置默认地址

- 目的: 能够修改用户的默认收货地址
- 操作流程:
  - 1, 路由(users/urls.py)

```
url(r'^addresses/(?
P<address_id>\d+)/default/$',views.AddressDefau
ltView.as_view()),
```

- 2,视图(usrs/views.py)

```
class AddressDefaultView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
    def put(self,request,address_id):
        #1,入库
        request.user.default_address_id = address_id
        request.user.save()

        #2,返回
        return http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK})
```

3,删除地址

- 目的: 能够修改地址的标记进行逻辑删除
- 操作流程:(users/views.py, users/urls.py)

```
class AddressUpdateView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
    ...
    def delete(self,request,address_id):

        #1,获取地址对象
        address = Address.objects.get(id=address_id)

        #2,修改地址的is_deleted属性,入库
        address.is_deleted = True
        address.save()

        #3,返回响应
        return http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK})
```

4,修改地址标题

- 目的: 能够编写视图修改地址标题

- 操作流程:
    - 1, 路由(users/urls.py)

```
url(r'^addresses/(?P<address_id>\d+)/title/$',views.AddressTitleView.as_view()),
```

    - 2,类视图(users/views.py)

```
class AddressTitleView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
    def put(self,request,address_id):

        #1,获取参数
        title = json.loads(request.body.decode()).get("title")

        #2,为空校验参数
        if not title:
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("参数不全")

        #3,数据入库
        ret = Address.objects.filter(id=address_id).update(title=title)
        if ret == 0:
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("修改失败")

        #4,返回响应
        return http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK})
```

5,区域缓存

- 目的: 能够使用系统提供的方法,设置缓存数据
- 操作流程:
    - 1, 缓存市的数据

```python
class AreaView(View):
    def get(self,request):
        #1,获取参数area_id
        area_id = request.GET.get("area_id")

        #2,判断area_id是否有值
        if area_id: #(市,区)

            #TODO 获取市缓存信息
            sub_data =
cache.get("sub_data_%s"%area_id)

            if sub_data:
                context = {
                    "code": RET.OK,
                    "errmsg": "ok",
                    "sub_data":sub_data
                }
                return
http.JsonResponse(context)

            ...

            #TODO 缓存市的信息

 cache.set("sub_data_%s"%area_id,context["sub_
data"],3600*24*2)

            return http.JsonResponse(context)

        else:# (省)

            ...
```

- 2, 缓存省的数据

```python
class AreaView(View):
    def get(self,request):
        ...
        else:# (省)
```

```
            #TODO 获取缓存中的省信息
            areas_list = cache.get("province_list")

            ...

            #TODO 缓存省的信息
            cache.set('province_list',areas_list,3600*24*2)

            return http.JsonResponse(context)
```

6,密码修改分析,页面获取

- 目的: 能够获取密码修改页面
- 操作流程:
    - 1, 路由(users/urls.py)

```
url(r'^password/$',views.PasswordChangeView.as_view()),
```

    - 2,类视图(users/views.py)

```
class PasswordChangeView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
    def get(self,request):
        return render(request,'user_center_pass.html')
```

7,密码修改

- 目的: 能够编写类视图修改用户密码
- 操作流程:
    - 1, 路由(users/urls.py)

```
url(r'^password/$',views.PasswordChangeView.as_view()),
```

- 2,类视图(users/views.py)

```
class PasswordChangeView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
    ...

    def post(self,request):
        #1,获取参数
        old_pwd = request.POST.get("old_pwd")
        new_pwd = request.POST.get("new_pwd")
        new_cpwd = request.POST.get("new_cpwd")

        #2,校验参数
        #2.1为空校验
        if not all([old_pwd,new_pwd,new_cpwd]):
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("参数不全")

        #2,2校验密码格式
        if not re.match(r'^[0-9A-Za-z]{8,20}$',old_pwd):
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("旧密码格式有误")

        if not re.match(r'^[0-9A-Za-z]{8,20}$',new_pwd):
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("旧密码格式有误")

        #2.3旧密码正确性
        if not request.user.check_password(old_pwd):
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("旧密码不正确")

        #2.4两次新密码正确性
        if new_pwd != new_cpwd:
```

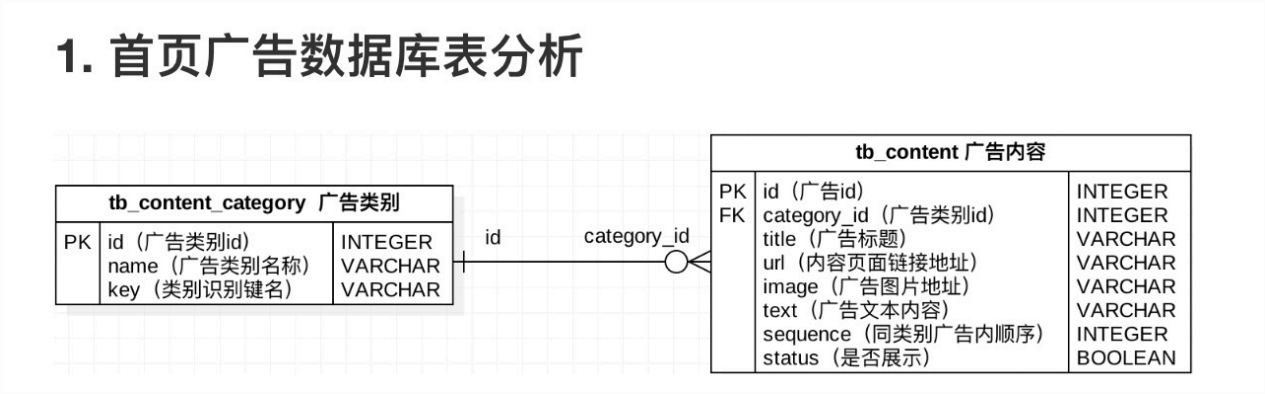
```
28                 return
    http.HttpResponseForbidden("两次新密码不一致")
29
30             #3,数据入库
31             request.user.set_password(new_pwd)
32             request.user.save()
33
34             #4,返回响应,清空session信息
35             logout(request)
36             response = redirect('/login')
37             response.delete_cookie("username")
38             return response
```

8,SPU&SKU

- 目的: 能够理解SPU,SKU的概念
  - SPU: 标准产品单位, 其实就是一个类
  - SKU: 标准库存量单位, 其实就是一个对象

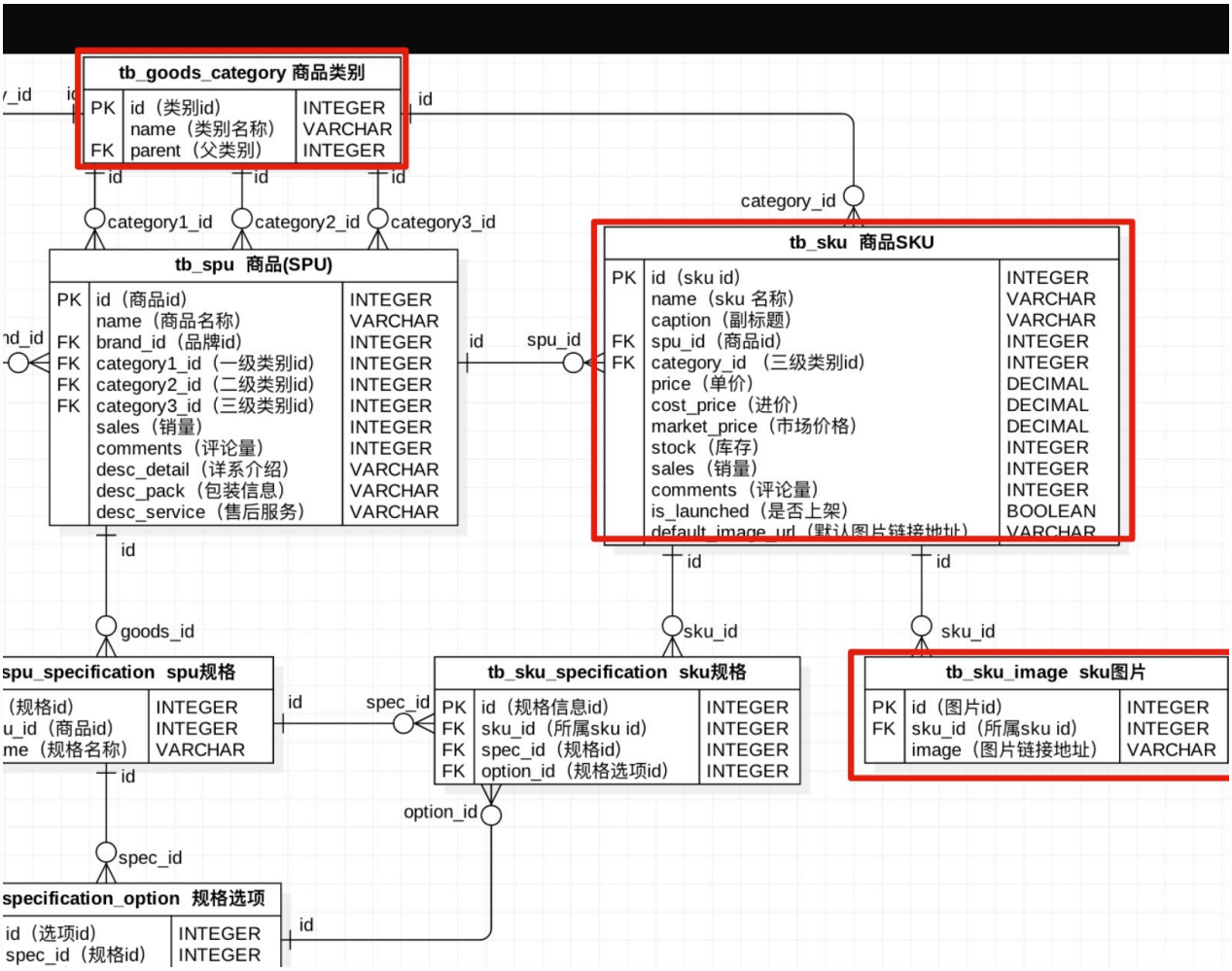
9,首页广告表分析

- 目的: 理解首页广告类别, 广告内容之间的关系

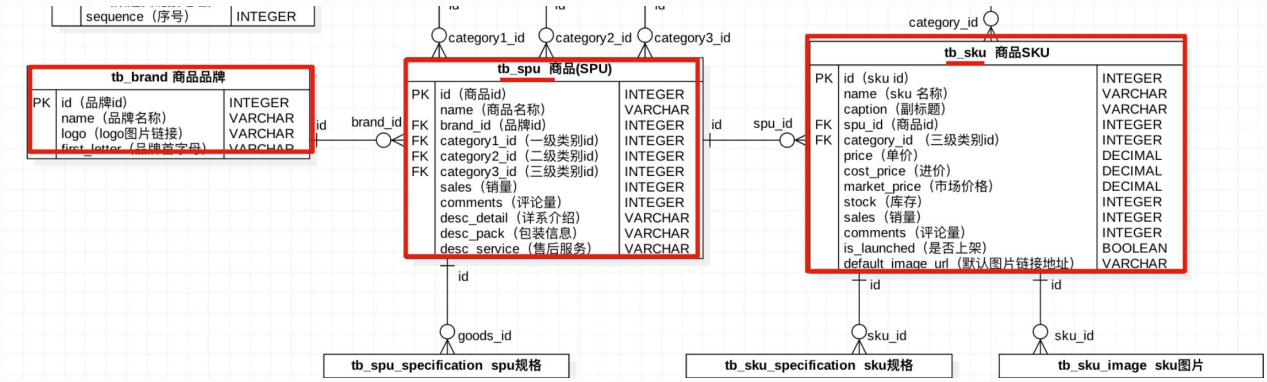


10,商品表分类

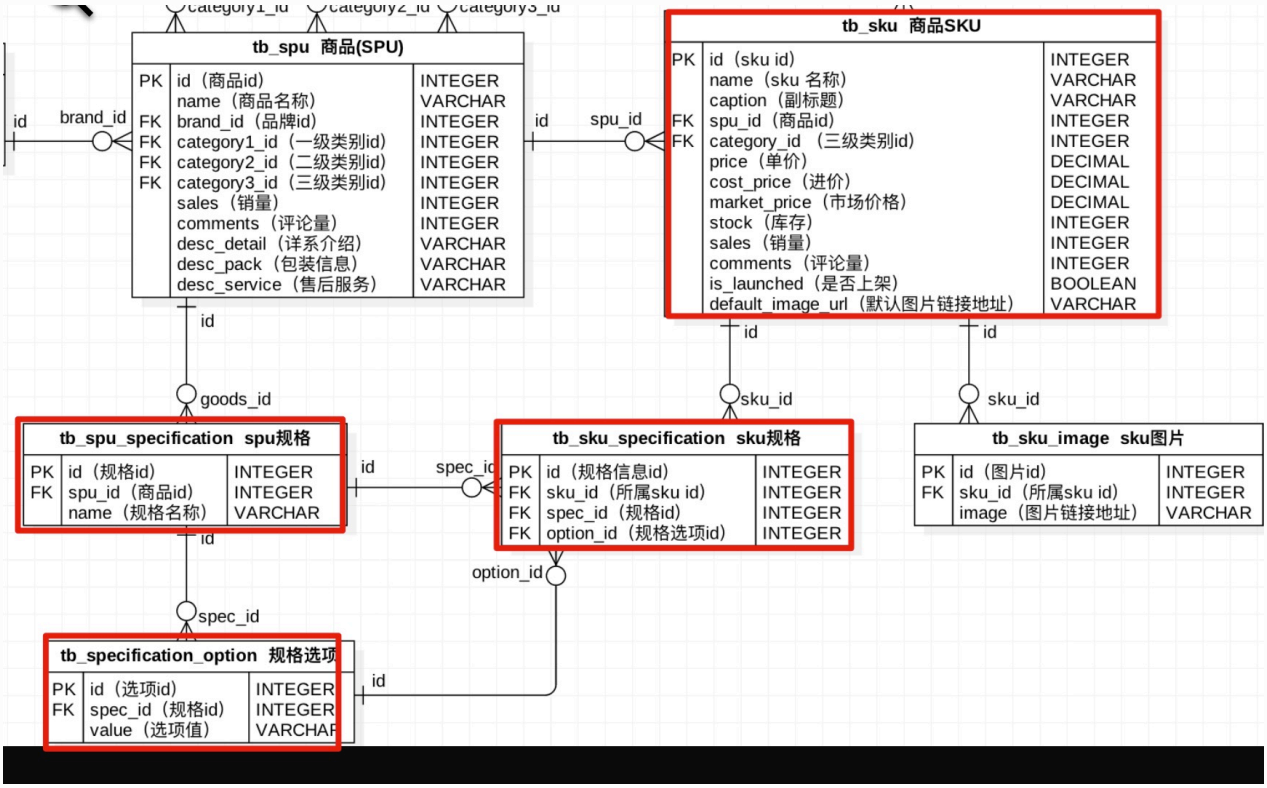
11,商品表sku



12,商品表spu



13,商品表规格



14,首页,商品模型类,迁移